

U.S. Seeks to Move Troops In Germany Nearer Border

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Service

BONN — The United States has proposed a major long-term shift of U.S. Army combat forces in West Germany to new bases closer to the border with Eastern Europe. The shift — for strategic, tactical and morale purposes — would involve the first major repositioning of U.S. fighting forces in Germany since the end of World War II.

While the Pentagon, reportedly the urging of Congress, has placed "very high priority" on the project, West Germany's top military official voiced doubts about its economic and political feasibility.

"I believe it would be easier to station (Cruise missiles) on the moon than move U.S. troops forward," Gen. Jürgen Brandt, chairman of the West German joint chiefs of staff, said last week in an interview.

Gen. Brandt said he told U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger the same thing when Mr. Weinberger raised the repositioning plan with him during a recent visit to Washington. Mr. Weinberger also is reported to have brought up the plan in conversations with West German

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Defense Minister Hans Apel.

Against the background of relations in the Western alliance that already are strained by questions of burden-sharing, common defense of strategic areas outside Europe and the value of détente, the repositioning plan comes at a sensitive time. But a high-level U.S. defense official said in a telephone interview, "You won't find any time that's propitious to advance it."

The United States has 206,000 Army troops and more than 150,000 dependents in West Germany. Most of the forces are stationed in the central and southern part of the country, with major headquarters in Stuttgart, Frankfurt and Heidelberg, which range from 70 to 150 miles from the Eastern European borders. The proposal would shift many of these troops to new or expanded bases much closer to Eastern Europe.

The sites of the present headquarters were determined not so much by operational considerations as by historical circumstances — the places that U.S. forces happened to be at the end of World War II and the zones of oc-



A police car burns in the Brixton area of London, the latest scene of rioting in Britain.

Whitelaw Bans London Marches As Brixton Looters Battle Police

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

LONDON — Urban rioting in Britain entered its second week Friday with the first daylight disturbances breaking out in London.

Home Secretary William Whitelaw issued an order banning all marches in the metropolitan area beginning Saturday morning and said that he could not exclude the possibility that troops might have to be deployed.

More than 400 black youths, most of them West Indian immigrants, went on a mid-afternoon rampage in Brixton after a respected local businessman was arrested for trying to intervene with a policeman who was questioning a motorist. Before order was restored, cars were burned, shops were smashed and looted and policemen were wounded with bricks and bottles.

Thursday night, more than 250 persons were arrested as young persons of all races continued to defy the desperate exhortations of the government and the strenuous efforts of urban police departments to restore calm to the run-down quarters of the country's big cities. There was trouble in Liverpool, Manchester and London, including in the capital, rioting in Fulham, a middle-class neighborhood adjacent to such smart residential districts as Chelsea and South Kensington.

Reports of plans for violent demonstrations during the weekend in London, where 11 neighborhoods already have been damaged, swept the city Friday. Scotland Yard disclosed that some police leaves had been cancelled.

Mr. Whitelaw, who is considered one of the more liberal members of the government, said he would prefer to leave the maintenance of law and order to the police, but he added for the first time that he could not rule out the use of troops in instances of "extreme ferocity," even though it would be "highly undesirable." He added that he would have "no personal objection" to the use of water cannon against rioters.

Both would represent a radical departure from the passive tactics generally employed by the British police, most of whom are unarmed. Their traditional procedure has been to attempt to contain trouble by forming cordons of policemen armed only with plastic riot shields. But these tactics have failed, resulting only in hundreds of injuries to policemen, and the Manchester police have begun to try a new approach, dispersing small groups before riots have time to develop.

Mr. Whitelaw said the new tactics, to which he gave his "fullest support," had met with "conspicuous success" in the racially mixed district of Moss Side in Manchester.

But there were also indications, from Mr. Whitelaw and other members of the government, that it was moving toward acceptance of the idea that complex social and economic forces lay behind the riots and not just criminal behavior that could be dealt with by tougher tactics and parental discipline.

It appeared that the intensity and duration of the violence, which caught Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher by surprise, was forcing her to rethink her attitudes, although there was no sign of a basic change in economic policy.

After driving through Moss Side, the home secretary told reporters that the outbreaks resulted from a feeling of hopelessness on the part of young people who felt they could not get enough from society. He added, "There is an underlying feeling of social alienation, and on top of that you have feelings of criminal hooliganism as well."

James Prior, the employment secretary, conceded at the opening of a youth training center in Cheshire that unemployment, which stands at its highest level in

Israeli Planes Raid Lebanon

Habib Resumes Efforts to Defuse Confrontation on Syrian Missiles

From Agency Dispatches

BEIRUT — Israeli planes bombed and strafed Palestinian targets in southern Lebanon on Friday as U.S. special envoy Philip C. Habib resumed his efforts to defuse the Israeli-Syrian confrontation over the deployment of Syrian missiles.

The Israeli air strikes were the first since Egyptian President Anwar Sadat asked Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin in a June 4 summit meeting to halt attacks in Lebanon. At the summit, Mr. Begin turned down Mr. Sadat's request, but the Israeli Air Force had conducted no sorties in Lebanon since then.

A spokesman for the Israeli Army said the jets attacked north-aircraft gun emplacements near the Zahrani River and a convoy of vehicles moving just south of the river. The army command said all the Israeli aircraft returned to their bases.

Lebanese hospital sources reported at least three persons were killed, and security sources in the southern Lebanese port of Sidon said that at least 15 persons were wounded in the raids which started fires and destroyed a bridge.

Aggression Charged

The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine said in a statement that the Israeli jets hit one of its positions near Nabatiyet, southeast of Sidon, killing a front member. The Marxist organization said the raid showed that the main purpose of the Habib mission was to encourage Israel to commit aggression.

The attacks came as Mr. Habib, in his third shuttle mission to the Middle East to negotiate an end to the Syrian missile crisis, met with Lebanese Premier Shafiq al-Wazzan.

The crisis began when Israeli jets shot down two Syrian helicopters on April 28 while Syrian troops were attacking Israeli-supported Christian militias in the Sannin mountain range in central Lebanon. The next day, the Syrian Army deployed surface-to-air anti-aircraft missiles in the Bekaa Valley region, and Mr. Begin threatened to destroy them if they were not removed.

Since Mr. Habib left the Middle East late last month, Syria has issued a series of sharp condemnations of the United States for failing to take a strong position against the June 7 Israeli air attack on Iraq's nuclear reactor near Baghdad.

The United States is understood to have asked Israel to refrain from launching any operations in Lebanon that would complicate Mr. Habib's diplomatic mission.

Syria again said it was not prepared to soften its stand. The government newspaper Tishrin reported that Mr. Habib "will hear in Syria no more than he heard last time. Our defense missiles will stay now and in the future. If Habib demands withdrawal of the missiles... he will not get a result satisfactory to him or Israel."

Brandt Poses Problem With Nordic Proposal

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

BONN — Willy Brandt's trip last week to see Leonid I. Brezhnev in Moscow has brought, as expected, problems for the government of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and, a bit surprisingly, some new difficulties for NATO.

Mr. Brandt, who is chairman of the Social Democratic Party, came back to Bonn not only saying that he had brought important new information for eventual U.S. Soviet discussion of middle-range nuclear weapons in Europe, but suggesting as well that Scandinavian countries should consider a Soviet proposal about creating a zone in northern Europe free from nuclear weapons.

Trying to avoid an open conflict with Mr. Brandt, who was accused by the Christian Democratic opposition of running a foreign policy conflicting with that of the chancellor, the government praised Mr. Brandt for shedding new light on Mr. Brezhnev's thinking. But the government also said very clearly that Mr. Brandt brought no information that could change Bonn's position on the missile issue.

The government's statements did not mention the Nordic nuclear-free zone. But a participant at the Cabinet meeting in Bonn this week said Mr. Schmidt was angry about Mr. Brandt's involvement in an issue that he believes could do severe damage to the Atlantic alliance.

'Song Bubble'

The participant, who requested that his name not be used, described the nuclear-free zone as an "enormous romantic soap bubble." Norwegian sources said Mr. Schmidt had conveyed his negative view of the proposal at an unpublished meeting during the week with Johan-Jorgen Holst, Norway's state secretary for foreign affairs.

Mr. Brandt's involvement in the proposal stems from two interviews he gave in Moscow before reporting on his talks to Mr. Schmidt. He told both the Norwegian state radio and a West German magazine that Mr. Brezhnev brought up the free-zone idea and that he had the impres-



Willy Brandt

Ireland Warns U.K. On Policy in Ulster

By Steven Ratner
New York Times Service

LONDON — Senior Irish officials on Friday urged the British government to quickly adopt a flexible approach to the Belfast hunger strike and warned that relations between the two countries might suffer otherwise.

The comments were the strongest implied criticism to date from a Dublin government of Britain's handling of the fast issue, and appeared to reflect growing, broadly based political pressure on the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher over the matter.

Relations between the two countries are normally close and Irish governments, despite representing a largely Roman Catholic nation, have attempted to remain publicly neutral.

Following a two-hour meeting with top British officials, John Kelly, the acting foreign minister of Ireland, left a clear impression that his government regarded Britain's hard-line stand as the principal reason for the collapse earlier this week of a near-agreement to end the fast.

"These relations are bound to suffer from any action or lack of action on the British side which exposes us to difficulties at home," said Mr. Kelly, who is part of a fragile coalition government. Later in the news conference he noted that any setting of non-negotiable lines in the confrontation would not be helpful.

As for the British, a spokesman for the Foreign Office said that British ministers would consider carefully the comments of the Dublin representatives. In addition to Mr. Kelly, James Dooge, the foreign minister-designate, met with Sir Ian Gilmor, deputy foreign secretary, and Humphrey Atkins, Northern Ireland secretary.

Meanwhile, more violence erupted in a modest Catholic section of Belfast.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Coretti McDonnell, the widow of the latest dead IRA hunger striker, Joe McDonnell, stood behind his coffin with her two children, Bernadette, 10, and Joseph, 9, at Milltown Cemetery in Belfast on Friday following his funeral. The family is flanked by a guard of hooded IRA guerrillas.

Full Congress May Vote on Kania

By John Damron
New York Times Service

WARSAW — As the Central Committee met Friday to plan the agenda for an emergency congress of the Communist Party, reports circulated in Warsaw that Stanislaw Kania may place his re-election as party chief before the entire congress on its opening day next Tuesday.

The move, if it materializes, would be the first time in the Soviet bloc that a party secretary sought election from the party as a whole. Under normal procedures the first secretary is chosen by the Central Committee.

The report was one more indication that Mr. Kania and the moderates in the leadership are confident that they will be in control when 1,964 delegates — most of them attending a congress for the first time — assemble in the Palace of Culture congress hall.

The Central Committee also received a report from a commission investigating charges of official misconduct and corruption. Among those under investigation were Edward Gierek, the former party leader, and Piotr Jaroszewicz, his premier. The two may now face legal proceedings.

Tadeusz Grabski, the Politburo member who heads the commission, said that it was unprecedented to expel a former premier and that such decisions must be left to the congress. Among the accusations against Mr. Gierek, sources have said, is one that he purchased a villa in Katowice with state funds.

Out of 26,000 cases investigated, charges of misconduct were substantiated in 12,000 of them, Mr. Grabski told the Central Committee.

The congress was called as an emergency convocation of the party to deal with the political and economic crisis that has rocked Poland for almost a year. It will elect a new leadership, revise its own governing statutes and formulate overall policy toward the democratic "renewal" sweeping the country.

Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister who visited here last weekend, was given assurances by Mr. Kania and others that radical reformers would not usurp the congress and that the Polish party would not venture along the road of heresy, according to reliable sources.

Figures provided by the Central Committee underline just how different this congress will be. Only 43 members of the current, 142-member Central Committee are attending, which means that the others are automatically disqualified from re-election. Also, there are 85 delegates from the central apparatus, in contrast to hundreds that attended other congresses.

Of the 1,964 delegates, only 121 have attended a previous congress. Only 412 of them are members of the Solidarity union. Press comments from other countries in the Soviet bloc give the impression that the independent union is threatening to take the congress over.

The congress is meeting amid a slight resurgence of labor unrest, including token strikes by state airline employees Thursday and longshoremen the day before. Lech Walesa, Solidarity's leader, condemned the strikes at a rally Thursday night, saying they were "dangerous" because they occurred with the congress only days away.

INSIDE

U.S. Tax Relief

A House committee has tentatively approved a substantial reduction of the tax burden for Americans living in foreign countries. Page 3.

Job Opportunities

U.S.-educated foreign nationals are being recruited by industries in the United States at increasing rates to stem a shortage of technical professionals. Page 12.

Enfant Terrible

The French writer whom Nouvelles Littéraires calls Jean-Paul Sartre's only true heir is a handsome young philosopher who says he never had any ambition, never wanted to succeed, never expected to be a writer. Nevertheless, Bernard-Henri Levy is already a household word in France, with three best sellers to his credit, making him the best-known of France's "New Philosophers." Page 4W, in Weekend.



TRADING OPINIONS — President Reagan warned Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau in Washington that Canadian investments in the United States were creating tension between the two countries. The leaders also discussed the Ottawa summit. Page 11.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 10

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Main table of NYSE stock prices with columns for 12 Month High/Low, Stock Name, Div. Yld, P/E, High, Low, and Close. Includes sub-headers for 'Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.' and 'NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 10'.

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(Continued on Page 12)

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 10

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div.	5 Yr.	P/E	1981	High	Low	Close	Change
12 Month	AAVE	11.20	8.4	5.59	137	128	128	128	128	128	128
12 Month	AAVE	11.20	8.4	5.59	137	128	128	128	128	128	128

U.S. Firms Increasing Hiring of Foreigners

By Thomas M. Chesser
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When Vir Dhaka was growing up on a farm in Punjab, India, his father, seeing that his son was not content to follow in his footsteps, encouraged him to go to college. He did, and later decided to pursue his graduate degree in the United States.

That was 20 years ago. Mr. Dhaka has since risen through the ranks in the U. S. electronics industry to become vice president of Xerox's microelectronics research center in El Segundo, Calif.

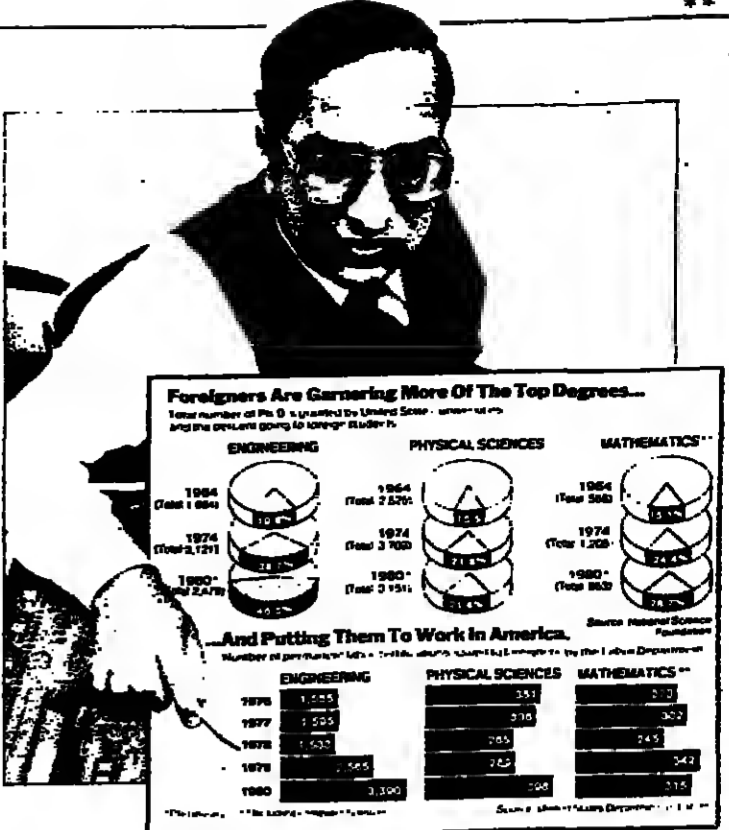
His story is one that is being told with great frequency these days as more U.S.-educated foreign nationals are snatched up by industry in the United States.

U.S. companies are recruiting people like Mr. Dhaka from the Middle East, Asia and South America to stem a continuing shortage of technical professionals that became apparent in the mid-1970s.

Fewer American students, according to the National Science Foundation, are seeking advanced degrees in technical fields — opting instead to take high-paying jobs after graduation — and their places in graduate school classrooms and later in industry are being filled by foreigners.

Nowhere is the trend more apparent than in the high-technology computer and electronics industry. Xerox says resident aliens account for 15 percent of its 2,000-person domestic research staff. Michael J. Jeffries, a research and development manager at General Electric's research facility in Schenectady, N.Y., said that non-citizens account for 25 percent of his 350-person staff.

The trend toward recruiting more foreign professionals appears to be even stronger in companies that lack the clout, money or prestige that allow the giants to draw from the cream of the U.S. crop.



Vir Dhaka of Xerox

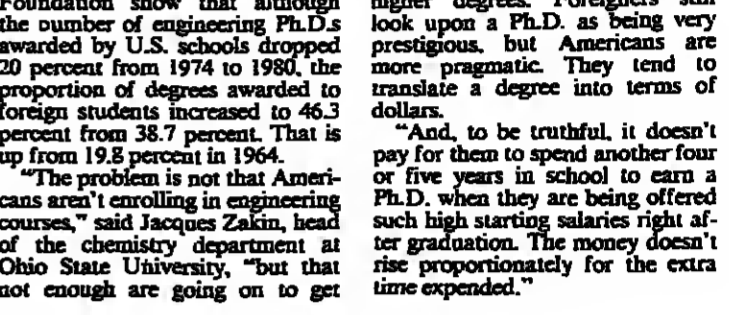
Representatives of the foreign workers' home governments put it a bit more forcefully. "It's out a brain drain, it's a hemorrhage," said Buel Lalaka of India, a deputy director at the United Nations who runs a UN program organized four years ago to encourage expatriated professionals to return — at least temporarily — to their countries of origin.

"Two-thirds to three-fourths of the Third World's top technical talent is leaving for the industrialized countries," he said. "They work to make the rich countries richer while the poor ones lose out."

But industry appears to be steadfastly in support of the trend toward hiring foreigners. "There is a national shortage of technical professionals and these people are needed," said Jerrie A. Maddad, vice president for technical personnel development at IBM, who has sat on a number of government, academic and professional advisory boards that have examined the issue. "They are a net plus to our economy."

Said George White, vice president for research, development and engineering at Xerox: "The rate of technical progress in this country is moving so fast we haven't been able to keep up with it by drawing upon our own resources. The days of technological nationalism are gone. The people we are recruiting are of the top caliber."

Statistics indicate that the trend is likely to continue. Figures compiled by the National Science



Tax Straddles Appear Doomed in U.S.

By Karen W. Arenson
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In the midst of efforts to cut U.S. taxes, there is one part of the tax package now working its way through Congress that stands out because it is a clear-cut effort to close a loophole and raise tax revenues.

The measure, backed by the Reagan administration and a broad spectrum of Republicans and Democrats in Congress, would ban the use of commodity straddles as a means of minimizing taxes or postponing them indefinitely.

If approved as proposed by the Senate Finance Committee, it would bring in an additional \$1.3 billion in taxes, according to estimates by the Treasury Department and the Joint Committee on Taxation.

On Friday, the House Ways and Means Committee voted to crack down on the tax straddles while excluding professional traders from its more stringent rules. (The Senate committee version includes traders in the revamped rules.)

The House committee agreed to a bill that would result in about \$925 million gained from straddle restrictions in adopting an amendment by Rep. Martin Russo, Democrat of Illinois, that would effectively eliminate professional trader-dealers from the restrictions.

The committee did not define professional traders, but said a definition would be written later in a final version of the tax bill being drafted by the committee.

"Commodity straddles are beginning to be hugely costly," said Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, the New York Democrat who is the original sponsor of the measure in the Senate Finance Committee.

The commodities industry, however, is strongly contesting the proposed ban, arguing that it will all but shut down the U.S. commodity markets and send much of the business abroad.

"This approach is going to chase a lot of business to those markets," said Leslie Rosenthal, chairman of the Chicago Board of Trade. "The impact on our markets will be monstrous."

Meanwhile, there is no question that the use of straddles is increasing.

One Gain, One Loss

"The gimmick of using them to shelter gains other than commodity profits has become very popular in the last three or four years," said Leo Melamed, special counsel to the Chicago Mercantile Exchange and head of his own commodity trading firm.

Typically, traders and affluent individual investors looking to shelter income from taxes would try to create a loss in the commodity markets equal to the income being sheltered, thereby leaving no tax bill. But in order not to suffer a real loss they try to balance the commodity loss with an equal commodity gain the following year.

This is accomplished by entering a straddle — the buying and selling of commodity contracts with differing maturity dates. Straddles are usually in silver, Treasury bills or other non-agricultural commodities so that the prices of the two contracts will move up and down together, with the difference between the prices remaining relatively fixed.

In the first year, the trader closes out the contract that shows a loss, and replaces it with a new contract in order to keep a matched pair. In the second year, if the commodity prices have gone up, the trader can take profits, and pay taxes on them at the long-term capital gains rate (which is lower than the rate on ordinary income), or can create some new commodity losses to avoid taxes for yet another year.

Initially, critics wanted simply to ban straddles as tax-avoidance schemes. But it became clear that it would be virtually impossible to adequately define the concept of straddles so that traders and the

Quotations in Canadian Funds

All quoted cents unless marked \$

High	Low	Close	Change	
7900	ANCA Int	52.45	54.15	24.0
1150	Acadians	11.45	11.55	1.0
1470	Albany	2.25	2.35	1.0

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, July 9, 1981

High	Low	Close	Change	
400	Bank of Montreal	51.15	51.15	0.0
1100	Imperial Oil	11.15	11.15	0.0
1500	Ontario Power	15.15	15.15	0.0

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, July 10, 1981

Bank	Rate	Yield
Bank of Montreal	12.75%	12.75%
Imperial Oil	11.15%	11.15%
Ontario Power	15.15%	15.15%

European Gold Markets

July 10, 1981

AM	PM	LC
4125	4125	4125
4125	4125	4125
4125	4125	4125

Non Banks

Issue	Rate	Yield
Bank of Montreal	12.75%	12.75%
Imperial Oil	11.15%	11.15%
Ontario Power	15.15%	15.15%

European Stock Markets

July 10, 1981

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	1220	+10
Paris	1220	+10
London	1220	+10

U.S. Money Funds

Rose \$2.7 Billion

Fund	Assets	Yield
Investment Company	\$2.7B	16.97%
Donoghue's Money Fund	\$1.5B	16.97%
Bank of America	\$1.0B	16.97%

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, July 9, 1981

High	Low	Close	Change	
400	Bank of Montreal	51.15	51.15	0.0
1100	Imperial Oil	11.15	11.15	0.0
1500	Ontario Power	15.15	15.15	0.0

Canadian Indexes

July 10, 1981

Index	Value	Change
TSX 300	1220	+10
TSX 600	1220	+10
TSX 900	1220	+10

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, July 10, 1981

Symbol	Price	Change
AAVE	11.20	0.00
AAVE	11.20	0.00
AAVE	11.20	0.00

Friday's New Highs and Lows

Symbol	High	Low
AAVE	11.20	8.40
AAVE	11.20	8.40
AAVE	11.20	8.40

Advertisement: INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

The most useful value quotations are provided by the Funds listed with the exception of those funds whose assets are based on foreign prices. The following international securities indicate the location of the fund's assets: INTL (International) - Worldwide (Worldwide) - Other Funds.

Fund	Assets	Yield
ALLIANCE INTL INC	\$1.2B	16.97%
BANK OF AMERICA	\$1.0B	16.97%
CHASE	\$1.0B	16.97%

Biggest Gains When Metals Turn Back Up

Broad Resurgence Will Mark End of Deflationary Scare

As amateur investors spent the July 10th month and reacting to an induced deflationary panic, many of the stocks and commodities, mostly in the metals and electronics sectors, have been sharply underpriced during the correction while preparing for dramatic advances. Send the market for commodities and metals underpriced during the correction while preparing for dramatic advances. Send the market for commodities and metals underpriced during the correction while preparing for dramatic advances.

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European Stock Markets

July 10, 1981

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	1220	+10
Paris	1220	+10
London	1220	+10

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

July 10, 1981

Rate	Value	Change
1M	20.25%	12.15%
3M	18.75%	12.15%
6M	17.75%	12.15%

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 10

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Main table of AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for July 10, listing various stocks and their prices.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

U.S. Commodity Prices section containing sub-tables for Chicago Futures, New York Futures, Market Summary, NYSE Most Actives, Dow Jones Averages, NYSE Index, American Most Actives, International Monetary Market, London Commodities, Cash Prices, and Commodity Indexes.

Notes and footnotes regarding the data in the AMEX table, including symbols for stock types and company names.

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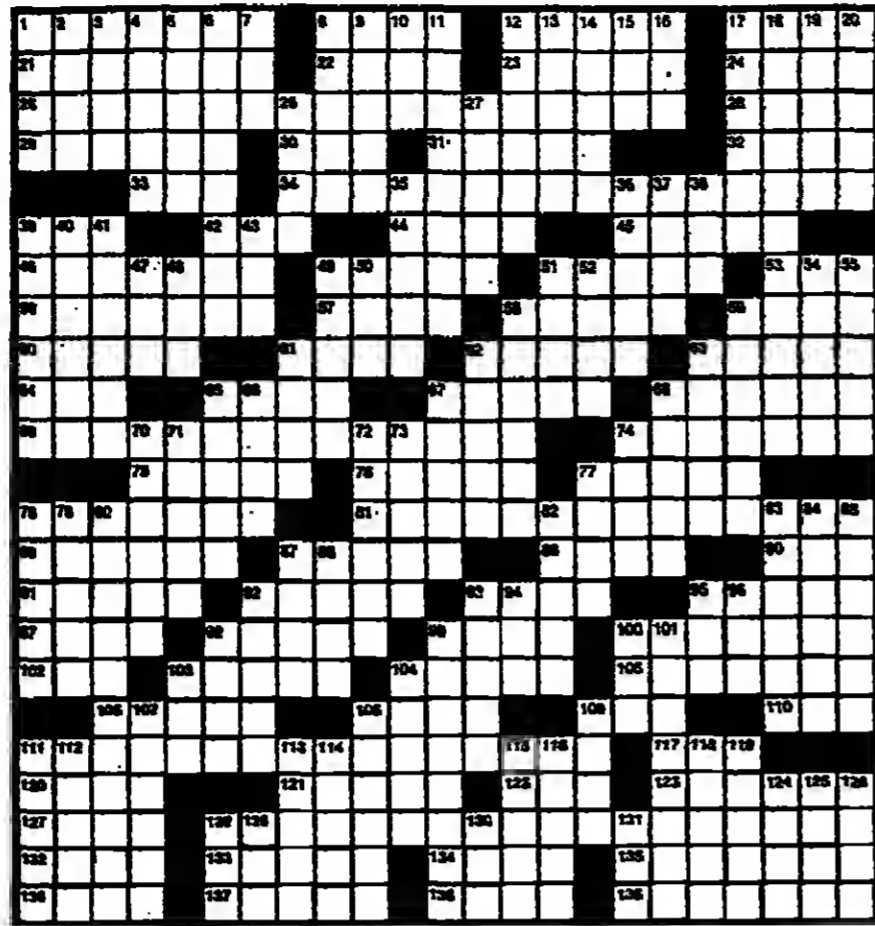
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PAGES 16 & 15 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

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Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

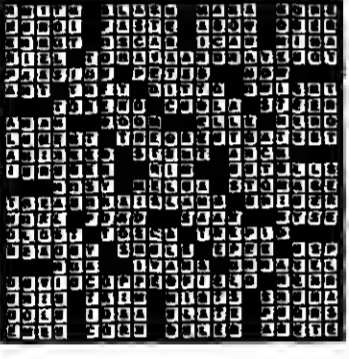
Phony Finales By Tap Osborn



- ACROSS 1 Bug 2 Maman's man 12 "Horse designed by a committee" 17 Leggia's cousin 21 Muscle Shoals' state 22 Cassini 23 Overhead 24 Overdo the verb 25 Napoleon's last words? 26 Tibet's "monster" 29 Suede shoe 30 Bot. or biol. 31 Spices from nutmeg 32 Boat chains 33 Concom, e.g. 34 Composer's last words? 35 New London sight 42 Word with total 44 Like early press proofs 45 Wire: Abbr. 46 Soup or salad item 49 green 51 Cham, in Croydon 53 Joke 56 Caustic critics 57 Quachuan 58 Vacillate 59 Dwarf: Comb. form 60 Lacking guidance 61 Inupiat 62 Doomed one 63 Family name of Pope Innocent XIII 64 Fur shamel 65 To-za, in Tivoli 67 Furnace tender 68 Ornamental braid 69 "Hobnobbing" Livingston's last words? 74 Ballroom's activity

- DOWN 1 Domesticated 2 "Now" 3 Truck handle 4 White poplar 5 Identifier 6 Copycat 7 Preserve 8 Tresspass 9 Janitor 10 Fergana 11 Indian salt mixture 12 Like some times 13 Caen clerics 14 Dewy 15 Second person 16 Irish sea god 17 This curia 18 Posthumous book by Boswell? 19 "B" western 20 Coup command 21 Villa d' 22 Dress-shop fixtures 23 Tree that Frost swung 24 Aquatic fish-eater 27 "pressure 28 Not to be crossed 29 Nape 30 Mares for Hipparchus 41 Tank for heating water 42 Conceptual being 47 Latex yielder 48 Da's farm job 49 Test film 50 Memorabilia 51 Postyall 52 Claim 54 Chelchov 55 On the way out 56 Descriptive 57 Adjective for a Swede 61 Acoustic 62 Conceded part 63 Name before Doyle 65 One yielding 66 "—Three Lives" 67 Handbill 68 Shaped like some shells 69 Dais farm job 70 Baseball's "Big Poison" 72 Choice 73 Buddhist monk 74 Ignoble 75 "G.I.P." 76 Left of the helm 79 Sears 80 Rommel's last words? 81 Fine's partner 82 Pin with a stake 84 Seasaw 85 Queen 87 Sin of the twist 88 To laugh: Fr. 89 Loss of breath 90 Former scourge 94 Ski spot for Kilby 95 Ulmann 96 Census question 98 Sonnet 99 Communique 100 Pt. of "T.G.I.F." 101 Baseball 102 Ape Saxon 104 Polynesian skirt 107 Cl. group 108 Nobelman's domain 109 Shoe part 111 U.S.M.A. workout 112 Early comic actor 113 Transmutation 114 European blackbird 115 Newman Marley 116 Ingress 118 Sack and tinfoy 119 Moral code 124 Islets 125 Family 126 Song hit of younger year 128 Covered 129 Charlie "image" don. 130 Editre root 131 Off-beard vow

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

Table with columns for city, high, low, and weather conditions for various locations like ALABAMA, ALABAMA, ALABAMA, etc.

BOOKS

THE MONSTROUS RACES IN MEDIEVAL ART AND THOUGHT By John Block Friedman, Illustrated, 268 pp., \$20. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass. 02138. Reviewed by John Leonard

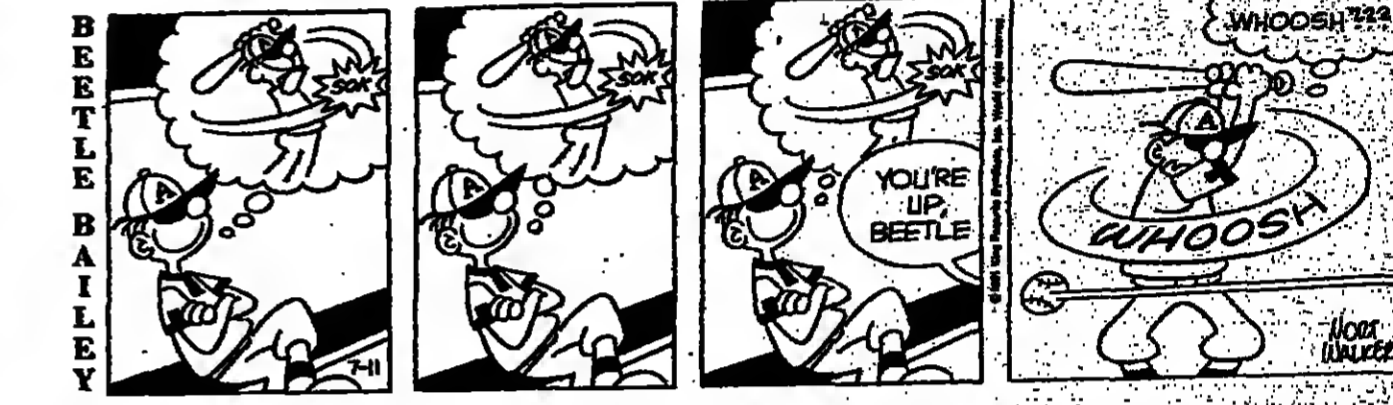
Whether we read Homer or Aristotle or Piny or St. Augustine or "Beowulf" or Jonathan Swift, the monsters are always with us, in the centers of the imagination. Piny was reasonably comprehensive. Monsters, beyond the edge of the civilized world, might be one-eyed giants or one-breasted Amazons or Pygmies riding into battle on the backs of cranes. They might be bearded ladies or naked wise men or headless cannibals. They might possess the genitals of both sexes, a single foot, two feet turned backwards, eight fingers, horses' hooves, eyes on their shoulders, a lower lip large enough to use as an umbrella or ears so big that one could fly away by clapping them. They were sometimes noseless, sometimes speechless, sometimes "hole-croppers," sometimes "straw-drinkers," sometimes "apple-smellers" and — surprisingly often — they were to be found with the head of a dog.

Who needs these monsters? Apparently we all do. Why? John Block Friedman, a professor of English at the University of Illinois and author previously of "Orpheus in the Middle Ages," speaks of a "psychological urge" but doesn't much pursue it. His book, by design, is innocent of Freud. He speaks also of "an aesthetic need," and quotes the "Summa Theologica" of Alexander of Hales: "So, just as beauty of language is achieved by a contrast of opposites, the beauty of the world is built up by a kind of rhetoric, not of words but of things, which employs the contrast of opposites."

"Moralized" Monsters But Friedman's principal business is to examine how Western Europe in the Middle Ages "moralized" Piny's monsters, in bestiaries, spiritual encyclopedias, maps, illustrated manuscripts and other homiletic printouts. The medieval mind wanted to know what God was up to. Was He just playing around, or sending a message? Were monsters a kind of divine dabbings, a premonition of disaster, a legacy of Cain and Hama, or fearsome competition? It didn't matter to the medieval mind that the Crusaders, the missionaries and Marco Polo on leaving home failed to find any of what Piny had reported 3 1/2 centuries after Aristotle had theorized about it.

The medieval mind needed monsters, sometimes to frighten the children, sometimes to congratulate itself and sometimes to dream on. The dream could be nostalgic. Once upon a prelapsarian time, the savages were noble — now everything is more difficult. Or the dream could be utopian: We will forge our innocences by consulting the examples of God's diversity. What began as a nightmare because, by the 16th century, almost oute in Gothic art, with its caddis-some gargoyles.

Friedman is a graceful and witty writer. He doesn't claim too much, but he implies in excess. To follow his argument is to understand the role of the Ethiopian — as black as sin, of course — in justifying slavery. It is also to appreciate the psychological conditioning that made imperialism possible: the "monstrous races," after all, had to be domesticated, and Spain perfectly prepared to do so in the New World. He acquaints us with



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Herri Arnold and Bob Lee. Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words. CAGIM, VOYCE, MOOBBA, TINKTE. Print answer here: A O O O O O O O (Answers Monday)

DENNIS THE MENACE. THESE WERE PRETTIER BEFORE I LOST SOME OF THE PETALS FIGHTING WITH A BEE.

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Art Buchwald

Search for Taboos

WASHINGTON — There are TV talk shows and there are TV talk shows. The celebrity talk show deals with such heavy topics as what type of pajamas an actress sleeps in at night, and what it is like to make a movie with Mel Brooks.



"Hello, everyone, this is Hal Dorfman and today we're going to take up the subject of one of the last taboos in the country — gypsy-moth-baiting. With us today is Roderick Crawford, who has just written a book titled 'Confessions of a Gypsy Moth Sucker.'"

Mary Blume

The Pragmatic Mr. Pei

couldn't keep my mind on anything else. I was full of hate for the little buggers, and all I could think about day and night was smashing them to pieces.

"Was it then that you discovered that there were many people like yourself who couldn't stand gypsy moths?"

PARIS — I.M. Pei heads a distinguished New York architectural firm now engaged on a dozen projects. "They tend to be large, we can't afford to do small ones," he says.

When you are in business on that scale, you must be pragmatic, a word Mr. Pei uses about himself. But if his feet are on the ground, his forms soar. His buildings, says an admiring critic, "are a blend of traditional and modern."

Mr. Pei is lightly built and discreetly nattily in a grey plaid suit and beautifully made brown oxfords. While most architects tend to assume the Godhead as easily as a construction worker puts on his hard hat, Pei is responsive and unpretentious, with a voice as rapid and light as a breeze.

Most people would agree that I.M. Pei's masterpiece is the East Building of the National Gallery in Washington, where he took a huge, old, classical building and turned it into a modern architectural masterpiece.

came to the United States to study architecture at MIT and at Harvard where he took a master's degree and also taught. In 1948 he went to work for the real estate developer William Zeckendorf.

Pei has never built in Europe, except for a brief attempt at a cosmetic surgery on the hopeless La Defense project outside Paris. He has put up office buildings in Asia and is at present working on a huge apartment complex in Hong Kong for clients who have been family friends for 75 years.



Architect Pei: "Changes... come in very large waves."

al building: the base of all architecture, he believes, is centuries of experience. "I've always believed that, even when I was very much steeped in the modernist tradition."

PEOPLE: Ian Paisley Won't Go To Royal Wedding

Protestant leader Rev. Ian Paisley said he has been invited to the royal wedding July 29, but would go because Roman Catholic Cardinal Basil Hume will be taking part. Hume, spiritual leader of four million Catholics in England and Wales, is to say a brief prayer toward the end of the wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer at St. Paul's Cathedral in London.

Belgian theologian Edward Schillebeeckx has been awarded the 1982 Erasmus Prize, the Erasmus Foundation announced in Amsterdam. The foundation said Schillebeeckx's books were written from "a strong sense of responsibility" and were "a noble voyage of discovery to seek significance for the Gospel in the contemporary world."

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